

**FURTHER NOTES ON CLAY TOBACCO PIPES
AND PIPEMAKERS FROM THE MARLBOROUGH
AND SALISBURY DISTRICTS**

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MY PAPERS ON the pipes and pipemakers of Marlborough (*W.A.M.*, 60 (1965), reprinted with additions, 1969) and Salisbury (*W.A.M.*, 65 (1970)) have stimulated many readers not only to report their own finds but also to keep an eye open for pipes themselves. Additionally, archaeologists, using the dating and typology have already found these guides to Wiltshire pipe types of value in dating associated artifacts from post-mediaeval levels, particularly pottery and glassware.

Considerable new information on the Marlborough pipes and makers was included as an addendum in the reprinted version of the Marlborough paper, though no new illustrations were then possible.

As a great deal more knowledge of the Salisbury pipes has been acquired in the three years since the paper was written (though no new documentary sources have been discovered) I am now combining all additional information on the pipes and pipemakers of the two areas and taking the opportunity of illustrating many marks and some new bowl types not seen before.

Edward Dowlinge

I am once again indebted to Mr. E. G. H. Kempson of Marlborough for this reference to a previously unrecorded pipemaker:

1672 December 9th. Edward Dowlinge, tobacco pipe maker, with his wife and family intruding into St. Mary's parish, Marlborough, from Norton St. Philip, to be sent back there.¹ Signed Rolfe Baglye, Christopher Lepyett, William Grenfield, Justices of the Peace. (Devizes newspaper cuttings in the Society's library.)

Nic Parris

Another previously unrecorded maker. W. Hodgkinson reports a stem mark from Salisbury (FIG. 1, No. 43). The mark is incuse and probably dates to *c.* 1720.

Joel Sanger

This maker used at least four different marks on stems. One was illustrated in the Salisbury paper (*W.A.M.* 65 (1970), fig. 2, No. 21). The other three are shown here in FIG. 1, Nos. 4, 5 and 5a. The earlier two read IOL and have the A and N joined. Joel Sanger also used at least four different moulds during his period of working, which on pipe evidence was from *c.* 1710-40. Some of his pipes were polished.

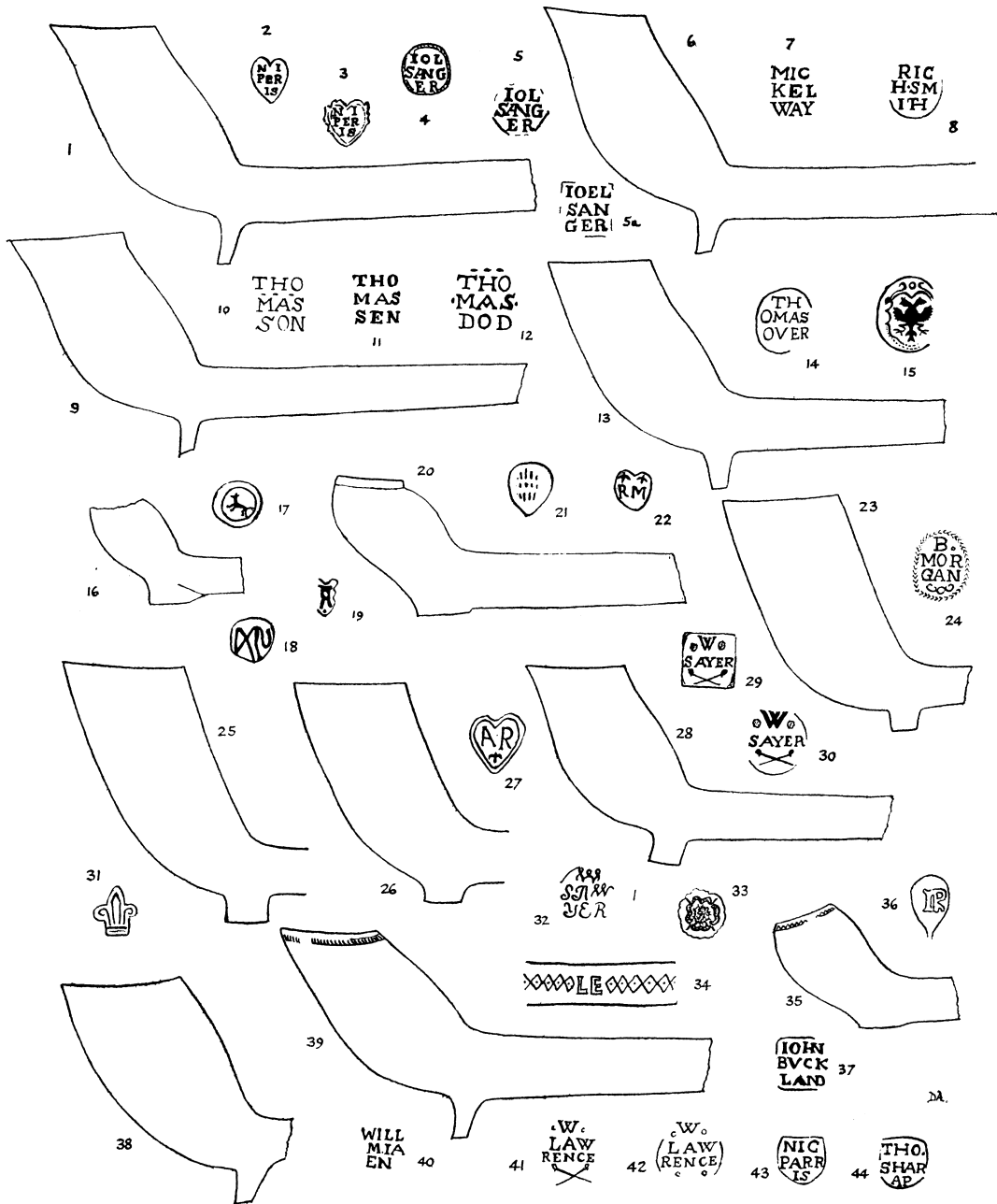


FIG. 1

Clay tobacco pipes and makers' marks from the Marlborough and Salisbury districts. Scale, 3:4.

N.I. Peris

Used at least four heart-shaped dies on stems, all reading N.I/PER/IS. Two are single framed, different sizes, one has double frame and the fourth a double frame with an outer, scalloped edge. Two are illustrated (FIG. 1, Nos. 2 and 3) and a typical pipe (No. 1). Some pipes were polished and his period of working was *c.* 1720–40. It is likely that the initials NI represent a husband and wife. Three letter marks are found on trade tokens in the 17th century and also occasionally in pipemakers' marks. In view of the large collection in Salisbury Museum, part of which dates from the 19th century, it is odd that no pipe for this maker was reported until about 1963 as they are relatively plentiful in the area.

A.R.

A previously unrecorded stem mark (FIG. 1, No. 27). It is in relief and is in the style of the earlier marks stamped on the heel in the 17th century. Dating, *c.* 1690. Maker unknown.

Tho. Sharap

Another new maker, previously unrecorded. One stem from Salisbury with incuse mark (FIG. 1, No. 44). A fine polished pipe from recent Southampton excavations also has this mark. *c.* 1720.

William Lawrence

This maker was working in London in 1697 and later moved to Winchester where he took an apprentice in 1715. Mark No. 42 was recently found at Marlborough and No. 41 at Hook, Hants. The one with crossed pipes below RENCE may be the earlier version, No. 42 apparently having had the stems of the pipes erased.

An incomplete mark, like the others on stems, is No. 40. One example of this has been found at Salisbury and another from recent Winchester excavations (Cathedral Green). Both are clearly not fully stamped but the Winchester example shows part of another letter after the A which is probably a W. If so, the mark in full could have read WILL/IAM.LAW/RENCE.

Two-headed eagle

Relief marks as No. 15 occur on thick stems of polished pipes at Salisbury. The double-headed eagle is the Arms of the City of New Sarum. Makers' marks using Borough Arms are rarely known at this early date (*c.* 1720–40). There are parallels in stem marks at Broseley (single lions in relief) and at Chester (pipes with inn signs stamped on the stem). Later in the 18th century, however, one Salisbury maker produced a decorated bowl (shape shown in FIG. 1, No. 38) which has the double-headed eagle on the back in relief and lines of fluting and beading round the rest of the bowl. These were quite widely distributed as examples occur also at Devizes.

Thomas Over

A polished spur pipe from Salisbury (No. 13) with mark No. 14 stamped incuse on the stem. The only other recorded examples of pipes by this maker are those from a well excavated at Bishop's Waltham, Hants.² I believe this is a Hampshire name. *c.* 1720.

L.E.

Impressed round the stem between two parallel lines with a row of diamonds (No. 34). This was probably made by Llewelyn Evans, Bristol, 1680. Several Bristol makers towards the end of the 17th century were producing London-type spur pipes with marks of this sort rolled round the stem and numerous examples of such marks occur at Port Royal, Jamaica.³ This example from Marlborough.

Obscure marks from Salisbury

No. 18 is stamped in relief on 17th century heel. It is difficult to ascertain the meaning of such a mark. I have seen one other example in a private local collection.

No. 19 is stamped in relief on a stem. It is an early pipe as it has a very wide bore. This looks like a trade-mark, and such marks occur very rarely on stems at such an early date.

Fox maker

No. 16, stamped on the heel in relief with No. 17 is the earliest pipe yet seen from Salisbury and by its size must date to *c.* 1600. The maker Fox of Amesbury is stated to have begun working as early as 1600 but none of the examples stamped with the Fox marks in Salisbury Museum or in private collections is earlier than *c.* 1630.⁴ This one, however, by its size alone, dates to the very beginning of the 17th century, thus confirming the earlier date suggested.⁵

R.M.

Relief stem marks as No. 22 have been found at Salisbury and one also from recent Winchester excavations (Wolvesey Palace). They are on thick stems with wide bore and must date to *c.* 1690. The mark is in the style of the earlier Sarum heel marks. Unknown maker.

Mickel Way

Several examples of mark No. 7 on bowl type No. 6 have been reported on stems from the Salisbury district and as previously stated they occur also at Shaftesbury⁶ and Hythe, Southampton, *c.* 1720–40. The only clue to this maker is that a John Way of Ringwood, pipemaker, was bondsman at the marriage at Ellingham of Martha Way to John Warn, pipemaker, on June 9th, 1737.

Unusual stem marks

One or two incomplete initials marks which cannot at present be identified and therefore are not illustrated have turned up at Salisbury. One relief design, stamped, without initials, shows a standing figure with a jug and cup but is imperfectly impressed. Another stem has a rich relief design of flowers, etc., impressed round the stem in a band $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width and dates to the mid-18th century. Similar decoration on stems of English pipes is known, though it is uncommon and is more often found on Dutch and other continental pipes.⁸

W. Sanger

Amend this name to read *w. SAWYER*. A new example of this incuse mark (No. 32), clearer than the solitary specimen previously seen, shows it to be *W. Sawyer*. The style of this stem mark, in incised script capitals is apparently unique. The thickness of the stem indicates a date around 1700. No *W. Sawyer* is yet recorded, but the family of pipemakers of this name lived at East Woodhay. *Jane Sawyer* was apprenticed to *Thomas Hunt* of Marlborough in 1671 and *Bartholomew Sawyer* was married to *Mary Palmer* of Romsey in September, 1728.⁹ Both stems come from Salisbury.

B. Morgan

Benjamin I or II, 1761–1819, the two being contemporaries. Only stem markings had previously been recorded (Thomson Collection, Salisbury; Davy Collection, Marlborough), but a bowl has now turned up at Salisbury stamped with this mark on the back (Nos. 23 and 24). The date of this bowl type is *c.* 1780–90. It is tall, thin-walled and brittle and had a short flat spur and thin stem. This is probably the only mark on the back of a bowl recorded from Sarum.

Although marks were occasionally stamped on the backs of bowls in the 17th and 18th centuries, it was not a common practice until the start of the 19th century. London makers favoured this method of marking from about 1800–1900 and provincial makers, in the south-east at least, followed suit. But a mark such as this is a rarity so far west. None of the 19th century makers at Sarum appears to have put marks on the back of the bowl, though the last William John Morgan had his initials, unusually, moulded in relief on the sides of some bowls (see *W.A.M.* 65 (1970) fig. 2, No. 26). In eastern England from the early decades of the 19th century names were sometimes moulded round the lip of the bowl in relief (seen from Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, East Anglia, Surrey and Sussex).

Joseph Barns

Complete stem marks from Marlborough (not illus.) correct the earlier recording of a Joseph Arns. Location unknown but the mark also occurs at Winchester. *c.* 1720–40.

W. Barns

Marked stems of spur pipes from Marlborough. Doubtless belonged to the same family as Joseph Barns. A William Barns of East Woodhay, Hants., was apprenticed to a pipemaker in 1723.¹⁰ Mark not illustrated.

John Buckland

Pipes with this name stamped on the heel are found at Devizes and Marlborough, dating to *c.* 1660–70.¹¹ A similar stamp has now been found on stems from both areas. As some of these are quite thin, indicating a date of manufacture well into the 18th century, the inference is of a later member of the family, also called John, working and using the same type of mark possibly 50 years later (No. 37). One stem found has a piece of lead wire protruding from the flue, probably an early pipe cleaner!

Richard Smith

One example only of mark No. 8 on a thick stem with wide bore from Marlborough. E. G. H. Kempson records this maker from local archives in 1666 and 1698; he took John Pearce apprentice in 1668. Presumably he was one of several makers at Marlborough and Salisbury who normally did not mark his pipes. A large proportion of Marlborough 17th century heel pipes are unstamped (more than 50%) and a surprising number of spur pipes also lack any form of marking. The same applies at Salisbury where at least equal proportions of pipes in both 17th and 18th centuries were not marked.

Thomas Dod

Stems from Marlborough, Salisbury, and Hook, Hants., have mark No. 12 stamped incuse. Thick, with a wide bore, *c.* 1700–20. This maker and Edward Dod, whose pipes have an unusual curved, flat-based spur instead of the normal pointed variety, *c.* 1730, are probably related. Edward's pipes are recorded from Winchester, Old Basing and Hook, all in Hampshire, but not yet from any Wiltshire site.

*W. Sayer*¹²

This maker's products are unusually widely distributed and occur in large quantities at Salisbury, Winchester and at Southampton. There are references to the family at West Wellow (parish registers), and although still unconfirmed,¹³ this is a likely location for them as it stands on the main Salisbury-Southampton road. Some of the pipes are polished and the majority have a cross moulded inside the bottom of the bowl in relief. This mark was made by the stopper which was used to hollow out the bowl and does not appear in English pipes until about the 1730s.¹⁴ W. Sayer used at least three different moulds, one of which, and the

least common, has a peculiar flat stumpy spur instead of the usual pointed one (No. 28). I can record three from Salisbury and one each from Winchester and Southampton. Three different marks were also used, the commonest (not illus.) being the smaller of two circular dies. No. 30 shows the larger circular mark. I have seen only one specimen of the third, which has a square frame (No. 29). These marks were occasionally stamped inverted on the stem. All are incuse.

Thomas Smith

This maker was working at Salisbury from about 1690 to 1720 and used several moulds and at least three dies for his marks. The earliest bowl with mark on the heel was shown in *W.A.M.*, 65 (1970), fig. 2, No. 16. He made a variety of spur pipes, but one particular one is most unusual for Sarum because it has heavy milling round the lip (No. 39). The 'Thomas Hunt' type spur pipes are very rarely milled and the only other ones I can record are those of John Sims of Winchester¹⁵ (occasional) and one only of Thomas Hunt's found at Sarum. The marks used all have the same arrangement and size of lettering but, while the majority have a plain, oval-shaped frame, examples also occur with a double frame, pointed at the top, or with a scalloped oval frame (not illus.). They were occasionally struck inverted.

Gauntlet

In addition to the one example in Salisbury Museum of a spur pipe of *c.* 1700 with a single gauntlet on the stem I can now record an additional stem stamped with a gauntlet. Also one heel found recently has two gauntlets (from the same die) struck side by side. A tiny bowl from the river Thames at Putney (private collection) which I was shown recently dates from *c.* 1600, and is earlier than any gauntlet pipe so far seen from the Salisbury-Amesbury area. Like the Fox maker, however, the Gauntlets are *stated* to have worked from as early as 1600, though I can still find no documentary reference to confirm this. One bowl from Sarum shows an unusual form of Gauntlet mark, if it can be called that (Nos. 20 and 21). The mark is merely a pattern of dots on the heel, incised, and the pipe is not of the usual Amesbury type, being an altogether much cruder product.

Tudor Rose

Some large Salisbury 'heel' pipes have a fine relief tudor rose stamped on the heel, *c.* 1670-80, and this was also a popular and widely used trade-mark on Dutch pipes in the 17th century. One stem from Sarum has a relief mark of the same type, but inferior design (No. 33). These were probably made at Southampton, as fine polished pipes (spur type) with this mark on the stem have been excavated there in recent years. *c.* 1720-40.

Fleur-de-lis (No. 31)

More than one type of fleur-de-lis in relief is found on stems at Sarum, *c.* 1690-1700, and one, identical to a Sarum specimen, was recently excavated at Winchester (Wolvesey Palace). They more usually occur at Salisbury as heel marks, *c.* 1660-80.

R.R.

Heel marks *c.* 1650-70. This person used about four different dies for his marks, always heart-shaped and in relief (not illus.).

Thomas Mason

Stem marks of this maker have often been found in Salisbury but no bowl. I can now illustrate one, No. 9. Two marks, showing the different spellings found, are Nos. 10 and 11. The stems vary from fairly thick to very thin and the period of working was probably *c.* 1730-50. Lack of documentary records at Salisbury means that most of its makers can only be given approximate dating based on the forms of marking found and the types of bowl, stem thickness, etc.

Thomas Widdos

Of Marlborough. A stem was found recently at Queenhithe Dock in the River Thames.¹⁶

William Fery

Of Marlborough. A stem is reported from Grittenham and another from Salisbury.¹⁶

I.R.

A very small, early pipe from Marlborough with deeply incised initials (Nos. 35 and 36). This style of marking, single incuse initials without ornamentation or frame, was common at Bristol in the 17th century. This pipe does not belong to the same group as the early pipes marked I.R. which are found widely distributed in Britain and probably originate from London in the early days of pipemaking when the industry had barely reached the provinces, *c.* 1600–20, but is of the same period and probably represents one of the earliest Bristol makers.

Ed. Higgens

Pipes of this maker (Salisbury, 1698–1710) are common in the city, always stamped on the stem with two or three very similar dies. They are now reported in quantity from the Stroud area of Gloucestershire, including some with 'heel' marks, which do not occur at Sarum. I have not been able to see any examples, or drawings, however. If the stamps are the same the inference must be that Ed. Higgens worked somewhere in Gloucestershire before coming to Sarum (which may have been when he married in 1698).

F.R.

Nineteenth century spurs found at Marlborough with these initials moulded in relief are from pipes made by F. Ricks of Weymouth (Kelly's Directory, 1859).

J.N.

Nineteenth century spurs found at Marlborough with these initials moulded in relief are from pipes made by John Norris of Reading, 1828–39 (Directories) and 1847–48 (P.O. Directory).

Thomas Hunt

A clear signature of Thomas Hunt of Marlborough on the indenture of his apprentice, Rebecca Kingston (1667), which I have been shown through the kindness of Mr. E. G. H. Kempson, indicates that Thomas Hunt's mark No. 7 (*W.A.M.*, 60 (1965), p. 70, fig. 1) is actually a facsimile. I know of no other instance on clay pipes where a maker had his signature copied exactly and used as a maker's mark on his products.

Unmarked bowls—18th century

The spur types shown in No. 39 (*c.* 1690–1700) and 1, 6, 9, and 13 (*c.* 1700–50) are the normal shapes produced at Salisbury and Marlborough during the 18th century. The direct descendant of these was No. 38, which is the bowl decorated with the Salisbury double-eagle, fluting and beading, *c.* 1770. However, a few contemporary pipes of other types appear occasionally and should be mentioned.

No. 26 shows the style common in London and the south-east of England from *c.* 1700–80 (during this period of time there were of course variants).¹⁷ No. 26 is unmarked and was found in Sarum recently. No. 25, also found recently in the city, is a much larger version of the same type. It is beautifully finished (though not polished) and has a perfectly round, flat heel. These exceptionally large ones of the type were made at Bristol occasionally in the 18th century, which is probably where this one originates. London specimens are never as tall.

No. 23, the pipe made by Benjamin Morgan about 1790, appears in its shape to reflect the London influence as this was one of the bowl shapes being produced there and in the south-east at the end of the 18th century.

Richard Howell

Numerous stems with maker's name stamped in three lines, *c.* 1700–20, occur at Shaftesbury. Further examples are reported from a garden at East Knoyle and I can record one from Salisbury.

W S crowned

This mark is found at Winchester on medium stems with fairly narrow bore, *c.* 1750. Two specimens have been found in Salisbury. Maker unknown. The meaning of the crown in pipemaker's marks in England is obscure. This particular mark is incuse but most crowned marks are in relief, either stamped, or, in London and the south-east, moulded in relief on the sides of the base (this form is found as far west as Portsmouth).

¹ Exactly what this man was doing to incur such displeasure in Marlborough is not clear.

² The Contents of an Eighteenth Century Well at Bishop's Waltham, Hants., by K. J. Barton (Clay Tobacco Pipes by D. R. Atkinson), *Post-Medieval Archaeol.*, 3 (1969), 186; illus. p. 182.

³ *Clay Smoking Pipes Recovered from the Sunken City of Port Royal, Jamaica, 1966–67*, by R. F. Marx, Jamaica National Trust Commission, 1968.

⁴ See Nos. 2 and 3, fig. 1, p. 178, *W.A.M.*, 65 (1970).

⁵ *Victoria County History of Wiltshire*, IV, 244.

⁶ Clay Tobacco Pipes Found in Shaftesbury, by D. R. Atkinson, *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.*, 91 (1970), 206–215.

⁷ Hampshire Marriage Licenses.

⁸ Adrian Oswald illustrates similar decorated stems from Nottingham and Oxford in *The Clay Tobacco Pipe—Its Place in English Ceramics*, *Trans. Engl. Ceramic Circle*, 1970, and Iain C. Walker in his paper *An Archaeological Study of Clay Pipes from the King's Bastion, Fortress of Louisbourg*, published by Information Canada, Publishing Division, Ottawa, Ontario, shows photographs of similar stems which have less ornate decoration.

⁹ Hampshire Marriage Licenses.

¹⁰ *The Archaeological and Economic History of English Clay Tobacco Pipes*, A. Oswald, *J. Brit. Archaeol. Ass.*, 1960. See list of makers.

¹¹ See *W.A.M.*, 60 (1965), 89, fig. 1, No. 15.

¹² In view of the frequent mentions of the two

names in the same close geographical area, in pipe-making contexts, it is not impossible that SAYER and SAWYER are spelling varieties of the same name.

¹³ The person working on these has not yet produced his results.

¹⁴ Iain C. Walker describes the process by which the bowl was hollowed out with this stopper in his paper *The Manufacture of Dutch Clay Tobacco Pipes*, *North-East Historical Archaeology*, 1, No. 1 (Spring 1971), published by the Council for North-East Historical Archaeology, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Pipes of Roger Andrus at Marlborough, *c.* 1725–50, and those by John Paul at Winchester, *c.* 1730–60, show the same feature, which is also found in most of the 'armorial' pipes of *c.* 1750–1800.

¹⁵ That a Winchester maker, while using the new 'Wiltshire' spur type from about 1690, continued the use of traditional milling round the lip of the bowl at first (he abandoned it later) is not really surprising, for Winchester makers in the last two decades of the 17th century were producing essentially London style pipes, one of which was the late 17th century south-eastern spur type which is normally found milled (though without stem marks).

¹⁶ With the exception of Thomas Hunt's, Marlborough-made pipes are rarely found outside the town.

¹⁷ *London Clay Tobacco Pipes*, D. Atkinson and A. Oswald, *J. Brit. Archaeol. Ass.*, XXXII (1969).